

Aligarsh Movement:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started Aligarsh movement. He is the Educational Reformer who played significant role in educating muslims. Here's the life sketch of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Born

17th Oct. 1817

Early Education:

Religious education, then studied Arabic, Persian, mathematics and medicine, along with deep interest in modern science.

Role in 1857 War

By writing pamphlets

Mention the full qs statement for proper evaluation. Without that these are just notes and cannot be awarded marks

like "Asas-us-Sandid", "Loyal Mohammdan of India", "Asbab-e-Bagawat e Hind (The Cause of the Indian Revolt)" to remove gap between Muslims and British Ruler.

Established Educational Institutions

Institutions like MAO college, Schools in Ahmaclabad, and Gazipur etc.

Promoted Modern Education

focused on Science

Education and English language learning

Literary Contributions

Eg. "Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq"

Death

27 March 1898

Legacy

Renowned as "Dar us Sadoor" because he saved 20 British families in 1857 rebellion.

Objectives of Aligarh Movement:

Major objective of Aligarh Movement were as follows:

- ① To protect Islam from onslaught of orientalist and to prove Islam is true religion.
- ② To remove enmity among Muslims and British
- ③ To interpret the teaching of Islam: to bring harmony in modern science and technology
- ④ Encourage Rationalism: to encourage Muslims to have rational view of life
- ⑤ Learning of English Language

⑥ To maintain the status of Urdu language.

Services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave/provide remarkable service in different aspect such as Educational services, Political Services, Social Services, Intellectual services and Literary services. Major services are discussed below;

Educational Services:

(i) Setting Up of Edu Institutes:

He established different educational institutes where modern and religious education was given to student. Some of institutes were

Gulshan School Ahmadabad : 1858

Victoria School Gazipur : 1863

Muhammadan Anglo Oriental High School : 1875

M. A. O College : 1877

Aligarh Islamia University : 1920.

(ii) Setting up of Educational Societies:

He established educational society whose purpose was to translate English Research Paper into Urdu. E.g

Scientific Society in Aligarh : 1864

(iii) Setting up of Educational Committee.

He established educational committee who is responsible for identifying

issues in education and provide suggestions for it. Educational Committee was established in 1870.

(iv) Conducting Educational Conferences:

Debate and discussion on particular issues and domain to add value. E.g.

Muhammadan Educational Conference: 1886

(v) Books and Magazines

He wrote many books and magazines based on different issues such as:

(i) Loyal Muhammadans of India

Core Theme: to assure the British rulers that Muslims are loyal to them.

(ii) Risala "Asbab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind" (The Cause of Indian Revolt)

Core Theme: To address the concerns of British regarding 1857 Mutiny.

(iii) Magazine

Aligarh Institute Gazette: 1866

Political Services:

(i) Admission of Indian in legislative Council

He promoted Indians to take part in legislative Council. Not only Indians and Muslims took admission in legislative council.

(ii) Opposition of Muslims participation in Politics:

He opposed Muslims participation in politics until Muslims become educated. They believed that Muslims need education.

before participating in politics.

(iii) Concept of Two Nation Theory

He gave the concept of two nation theory. They believed that Muslims & Hindu have different cultural, religious value. Even their languages are not same. Remember that this concept of two nation theory was based on language not on religion.

(iv) Protection of Urdu in Urdu-Hindi Controversy:

In 1867, Urdu-Hindi Controversy was started. Court language was Urdu but Hindu try to replace it with Hindi. So in such situation Sir Syed Ahmed Khan protect Urdu language.

Social Service:

(i) Risala "Tehzib ul Akhlaq"

He wrote Risala "Tehzib ul Akhlaq" that promoted religious and cultural values of Islam. As name suggest.

(ii) Establishment of Orphan Houses:

He established orphan houses for the needy and poor people.

(iii) Removing Superstitious Outlook:

At that time Muslims were overly dependent on the superstitions. He break these superstitions and motivate them towards Hardwork.

The minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines

Intellectual Services

- (i) Rationalism
- (ii) Nationalism
- (iii) Materialism

His intellectual services revolve around these three aspects.

Impacts of Aligarh Movement.

The impacts of Aligarh Movement are as follows;

- (i) Modern Education for Muslims: He emphasised on modern education. He wanted Muslims to learn English language and science along with religious/Islamic education.
- (ii) Establishment of Aligarh Islamic University: He established M. A. O. College which later became Aligarh Islamic University in 1920. It gave Muslims access to higher education.
- (iii) Upliftment of Muslim Community: He helped Muslims for upliftment in social and intellectual aspects of Muslim community.
- (iii) Advocacy for Loyalty of British Rule: He believed that collaboration among Muslims and British rulers is necessary. So they encourage loyalty of Muslims towards British Rule.
- (iv) Political Awakening: Aligarh became the

center of political thoughts. It provide
groundwork for the activist, later they
demanded seperate representation in
legislative council.

Educational Impacts:

- (i) Promotion of English language
- (ii) Establishment of Educational Institution
- (iii) Curricular Reforms (Religious + Science based curriculum)
- (iv) Advancement of Female Education:
- (v) Set Secular and Religious Balanced
- (vi) Breaking isolation of religious education
- (vii) Development of Urdu language